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even those as yet undescribed, were freely offered, and their bearings fully explained; a helpfulness often acknowledged by most of his fellow paleontologists in their published papers, and all the more noticeable from its rarity in other quarters.

Another characteristic of Professor Cope was his readiness to admit a mistake or to correct an error when shown the truth. Instances of this are numerous. In the pages of this journal, to cite a single example, he severely criticised the late H. B. Pollard, for his theory that the Batrachia had arisen from the Crossopterygian Ganoids. Scarce a year later he accepted the same view, and advocated it in his later publications.

He was a most indefatigable student, and his capacity for work was astonishing. His house was his workshop, and his collections fairly crowded the family out, so that they had to seek other quarters. Everywhere there were either books or specimens. The cellar was filled with alcoholic collections, the upper floor with skins and skeletons, while the other floors were almost solidly filled with fossils. Some years ago his mammalian fossils passed into the possession of the American Museum of Natural History, in New York City. At the time of his death he was engaged in working up the fossils found in the Port Kennedy bone cave.

Professor Cope was married to Annie, the daughter of Richard Pym, who, with their daughter Julia, now the wife of William H. Collins, Professor of Astronomy in Haverford College, survive him.

J. S. KINGSLEY.

RECENT LITERATURE.

Surface Features, Missouri Geological Survey.—Charles R. Keyes, *State Geologist*, vol. X, 543 pages with 22 plates and 24 figures.

Clay Deposits, Missouri Geological Survey, Charles R. Keyes, *State Geologist*, vol. XI, 622 pages with 39 plates and 15 figures.

Volume X, contains a report on the Physical Features of Missouri by C. F. Marbut, one on the Formation of the Quaternary Deposits by J. E. Todd and a Bibliography of Missouri Geology by R. Keyes.

The report on Physical Features is the first work of the kind undertaken by any State Survey with the view of covering the entire commonwealth. The different surface features are described and their origin traced by the application of the principles of physiography.

A broad gently undulating upland plain forms the most conspicuous feature of the surface. It is divisible into the Prairie region and

the Ozark region. The former has an elevation ranging from 800 feet along the Mississippi to 1200 feet in the northwestern corner of the state. The Ozark region originates in a centre distinct from the Prairie district of elevation. It forms a large part of southern Missouri and portions of adjoining states with a maximum elevation within the former of 1700 feet.

The upland plain is broken by a number of escarpments formed by outcropping edges of hard strata underlain by softer rock. A number of these escarpments are described and the more pronounced are shown on a sketch map. Between successive escarpments lie platforms or belts each with their peculiar surface features depending on the character of the underlying rocks. The report concludes with an excellent account of the development of the streams, the subject of river meanderings receiving special attention.

In the report on the formation of the Quaternary deposits the author gives the distribution and limits of the surface formations of Missouri. The general character and relations of the several classes are thoroughly described. The quaternary deposits of the state are divided into (1) the Boulder Drift, (2) the Loess and Gray Loamy Clay, (3) Terrace Deposits, (4) Alluvium. The characteristics of each class are clearly set forth and their limits shown on a sketch map. As the drift does not extend beyond the Missouri river the formations treated in the report lie almost wholly north of that stream. The report concludes with a summary of the quaternary history of Missouri.

The Bibliography of Missouri Geology is very full and complete, the plan being that of a dictionary catalogue or bibliographic index. There are included an author's list, a title index and subject entries and cross references. The advantage of this plan is that it is unnecessary to turn back from one title to another to obtain a full bibliographic reference.

Volume XI, is devoted entirely to a report on the clays of Missouri by H. A. Wheeler. Such thorough and complete treatment of its clays has never been undertaken by any state. The physical and chemical properties of clays receive especially full treatment. Thus considerable space is devoted to the subject of the plasticity, fusibility and shrinkage of clays, one chapter being devoted to each. A microscopic study of the clays was also undertaken with interesting results. A surprising variety of deposits are found throughout the state. Each variety is treated separately and its physical and chemical properties, distribution and adaptability to particular uses described. A chapter that will prove of much practical value is the one devoted to the tests and analyses of clays. Not only are the analyses of Missouri samples

given but also a very complete list of analyses of American and foreign clays. The report concludes with a brief working bibliography.

Both volumes are illustrated with many full page half tones and present a fine appearance.—A. G. L.

AMERICAN NATURALIST LIST OF RECENT BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Administration of the Madras Government Museum for the year 1893-96. Madras, 1896.

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CLARK, W. B.—The Eocene Deposits of the Middle Atlantic Slope in Delaware and Virginia. Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv., No. 141, 1896.

—The Geology of the Sand Hills of New Jersey. Extr. Johns Hopkins Univ. Cir., Vol. XVI, 1897. From the author.

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Eighth Annual Report of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, 1895. Pt. II. From the Station.

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FERGUSON, A. W.—Spanish Translation of Circular 14. Dept. Agric. Div. Entomol. U. S. From the Translator.

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HAGUE, A.—The Age of the Igneous Rocks of the Yellowstone Park. Extr. Amer. Journ. Sc., Vol. I, 1896. From the author.

HOLM, TH.—The Earliest Record of Arctic Plants. Extr. Proceeds. Biol. Soc., Washington, Vol. 10, 1896. From the author.

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